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WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

VOLUME XXVI—NUMBER 144.

The Intelligencer.

Death of Pope Pius IX.

Dispatches from Rome received yesterday afternoon announce the death of this distinguished prelate, which took place at 4:59 p. m. John Maria Mastai Ferretti was born May 13th, 1792, at Sinigaglia, Ancona. He was appointed Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827. In 1840 he obtained the dignity of Cardinal, and was elected Pope Gregory XVI in June 1846, when he took the name of Pius IX. Soon after his election he granted amnesty to all political transgressors, and acquired great popularity by various measures of reform. His reforms were partly frustrated by the will of many of his functionaries, who opposed innovations. His popularity began to decline before the outbreak of 1847. Excited and elated by the French Revolution the Italian liberals demanded greater concessions than the Pope was willing to grant. After several violent demonstrations of the populace, Pius IX fled from Rome in disguise in November 1848, and retired to Gaeta. A republic was organized at Rome in February 1849, but was suppressed by a French army, which took the city in July of that year and restored the Pope. Among the last events of his reign was the formal announcement of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception as a part of the Roman Catholic creed, which took place in 1854. During the war which Austria waged against the French and Sardinians in 1859, the people of the Romagna and the Legations revolted against the Pope, and the Papal States were annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. In January 1860, the Pope issued an anathema, or bull, against those who shed the blood of the inviolable of his dominions, and about this time he also excommunicated Victor Emmanuel. Rome was declared the capital of the new kingdom of Italy in 1870, since which time the question of the Pope's temporal power has remained in suspense as one of the great problems of European diplomacy. The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the French court in 1861 was accompanied by the reservation that "French troops shall continue to occupy Rome, so long as the interests which caused their presence shall not be protected by sufficient guarantees." We might mention here, in looking regularly over the course of his reign, that he was the only Pope that recognized the "Confederate States of America." The results of the war between the Emperor of Austria and the allied Kings of Prussia and Italy in 1866 were unfavorable to Papal domination. About the 10th of December, 1866, the French army departed from Rome, and Italy was relieved from the presence of foreign soldiery, for the first time probably in a thousand years. He concluded by an Encyclical letter an Ecumenical Council which met at Rome in December, 1869, to assert or define the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, which, after a long deliberation, was finally established in July, 1870. This Council was attended by the late Bishop Whelan and it will be remembered that he vigorously opposed the dogma. An Italian army occupied Rome on the 20th of September, without serious resistance, and the temporal power of the Pope was then abolished. Pius protested against this innovation but remained at Rome. One of the last acts of this pontiff was to issue an allocation against King Humbert, the son of Victor Emmanuel, the new king of Italy. Whether the death of the Pope will tend to complicate affairs in Europe remains to be seen, but having lost his temporal power the new Pope can hardly have much weight with the larger European powers.

A secret conclave of the Cardinals has been summoned to meet at once in Rome.

Several churches in Philadelphia, viz. the *Lutheran*, have recently organized Beneficial Societies on what is known as the Scotch plan. The dues are fixed at about fifty cents per month, and entitle the member to benefits at the rate of \$3 or more per week. At the end of each year the society closes up its affairs, returning to the members pro rata the amount of money expended. There is no accumulation of the funds, and no settlement made each year the amount actually paid by each member is exactly proportioned to the amount expended for relief. In societies which accumulate funds, making no divisions to members, poor men and women sometimes sacrifice all that they have paid in and lose the benefit they had hoped to obtain in their day of sickness by failure to keep up their payments for a few months or weeks immediately preceding that sickness. But in the beneficial societies on the Scotch plan the member who has paid for one year may have returned to him enough to pay his dues for the succeeding six or eight months, and so may gradually accumulate a fund which will secure him against losses incident to a failure to pay dues. On the other hand these societies, having no accumulated capital, but obtaining the money expended for "benefits" from month to month, are not so financially strong as the ordinary beneficial society, and can only be made strong by being associated with a church or similar institution many of whose members would encourage a beneficial society by joining it, without making any demand for benefits in case of sickness. Both plans have their advantages, and one or other of them should be the needs or the desires of everybody, in the matter of providing sickness.

Business Embarrassments.

CLEVELAND, February 7.—W. C. Sawyer, one of the leading dry goods men of Mount Vernon, O., made an assignment this morning. His assets are estimated at \$12,000. Liabilities unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—C. J. Fox & Co., dealers in spices, etc., at No. 20 South Front street, have suspended. Their liabilities are believed to be heavy. The suspension is due to the general depression.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL NEWS.

POPE PIUS IX IS DEAD.

Tangled Reports About the Russian Occupation of Constantinople.

Great Excitement in London—A Hasty Assemblage of the Cabinet.

Why the Russians Advanced on Constantinople.

The Verdict in the Anderson Trial at New Orleans.

Mr. Blaine on the Silver Question.

Senator Johnson Defends the South.

Contested Elections in the House.

His Death Hourly Expected.

London, February 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Rome dispatch announces that the Pope's death is hourly expected, and reports are current that he is already dead.

RECEIVES THE LAST SACRAMENTS.

Rome, February 7.—The condition of the Pope changed seriously for the worse during the night, and His Holiness has already received the last sacraments.

NO ADMITTANCE.

Cardinal Noia has been summoned to the Vatican and an order has been given to prevent any person not specially authorized from having access to the Pope's apartments. Egress from the Vatican is also prohibited. Foreign Cardinals have been summoned by telegraph to Rome. Prayers for the Pope's recovery are being offered in all the churches in Rome.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

London, February 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Rome special says the Pope's death is hourly expected. All the necessary arrangements in view of the event have been made. Reports are current that His Holiness is already dead.

IN THE DEATH AGONY.

Rome, February 7.—The Pope has passed into the death agony. His death is momentarily expected.

DEAD.

The Pope died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A conclave of Cardinals will be called immediately.

DYING ONLY.

London, February 7, 5 p. m.—A later dispatch from Rome says it is impossible to obtain the exact news, but it is now understood that the Pope is not dead, but dying.

DIED AT 4:59 P. M.

Rome, February 7, 6 p. m.—The Pope died at 4:59 this evening.

THE POPE'S LAST EFFORT.

Rome, February 7.—The Pope's legs were so much better yesterday that he was able to walk a few steps. It is believed that this exertion was fatal. The change for the worse occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, when his death agony began. The Cardinals were assembled in council in the next room, but all, together with the dignitaries of the Papal Court, were at his bedside at the moment of his death.

Cardinal Panabianco administered the last sacraments. All the Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican called to make enquiries during the morning. King Humbert also constantly sent for information. No one is now admitted to the Vatican except the Pontifical Chamberlains, who are charged with guarding the corpse. Monsignor Simeoni, Cardinal Secretary of State, has ordered the *Observatore Romano*, the daily organ of the Vatican, to suspend publication until tomorrow. The city is perfectly tranquil. The authorities have taken all measures they deem necessary. The police and municipal guards prevent any approach to the Vatican.

London, February 8.—There can be no doubt of the Pope's death. The morning journals fully confirm the previous dispatches from Rome. A special from Rome states that the news of the Pope's death has already been officially announced and gives the following particulars:

The Pope at 8 o'clock Wednesday night fell a sudden suffocation. He rallied several times, but said to his physicians "Death was this time." He was alternately lucid and wandering. His last moments were lucid. He said: "Guard the Church I loved so well and sacredly."

The immediate cause of death was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made humors mount into the lungs and brain. Cardinals Manning and Howard and many others were present at his death. The Conclave has commenced. Cardinal Simeoni has demanded troops and the government has acceded to the request. The Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican have gone in a body to view the corpse. The Italian government insures the independence of the Conclave, and offers any services that Cardinal Simeoni may demand.

Other accounts say that the cause of his death was the mounting of water to the heart. The Pope swooned and was in the extremity at 3 o'clock, but death did not occur until after the time announced in the first dispatch from Rome yesterday. The respect of the city is quiet to indifference, strangely contrasting with its appearance on the death of King Victor Emmanuel.

There seems to be considerable conflict in the statement as to the actual hour of the Pope's death. The *Times* special from Rome says that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon an official dispatch was sent to the Chamber of Deputies announcing that the Pope died at 2:30 p. m. Up to sunset the hour of death was still uncertain. Death was denied by the Vatican partisans, and

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, called up the Senate bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks, the pending amendment regarding the same, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

Consideration was then resumed of the unfinished business, the silver bill, and Mr. Blaine spoke thereon.

MR. BLAINE'S POINTS.

Mr. Blaine's speech presented the following points:

Gold and silver coin are the money of the Constitution. The organic law conferred no power on Congress to declare that either should not be money. Congress, therefore, has no power to demonetize silver any more than gold. If, therefore, silver had been demonetized, it was in favor of remonetizing it. If it is to be prohibited, he was in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it had been restricted, he was in favor of having it enlarged. Congress has exclusive power to coin gold and silver and regulate their value. If Germany should remonetize silver, and the States of the Latin Union reopen their mints, silver would resume its former relation with gold. He believes that the European countries will be driven to a full remonetization. Then the ratio of the money adopted by the Paris conference of 1865 would be 15 to 1. Then we shall be compelled to adopt the same ratio, instead of our former 16 to one. If we fail to do this we shall lose our silver, which will seek the highest market. Our difficulty is not to re-establish silver, but to co-operate with the European Powers, as an advance movement to coerce them into the same policy. If we coin the silver dollar below the current value of the gold dollar, we will seek the highest market. Our difficulty is not to re-establish silver, but to co-operate with the European Powers, as an advance movement to coerce them into the same policy. If we coin the silver dollar below the current value of the gold dollar, we will seek the highest market. Our difficulty is not to re-establish silver, but to co-operate with the European Powers, as an advance movement to coerce them into the same policy.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE DOOR-KEEPER.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The examination by the Committee on Civil Rights in public service, to whom charges against the official character of Col. Polk, door-keeper of the House, were referred, have not yet elicited any *lacta* *seriously* affecting him. The friends of the door-keeper say all the statements will be satisfactorily explained. The testimony to the effect that the charges were referred against Col. Polk originated in arrangements of some of the members of Congress themselves in providing for their respective friends.

Three Democratic appointments from New England to subordinate positions in the House, coming under the pooling operation of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the State, authorized the Chairman to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the affairs in the office of the United States Attorney General.

PROCEEDS OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

The House Committee on Education and Labor to-day agreed to report a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States for purposes of education. The details of the bill will be arranged by the sub-committee, to whom the subject was referred.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Henry M. Stanley and the Act for removing obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Red rivers.

THE 4 PER CENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to date to the four per cent loan are nearly three million dollars.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS.

The following is a list of honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition: Geo. W. Childs, Pennsylvania; W. H. H. Davis, Pennsylvania; A. L. Coolidge, Massachusetts; Frederick Smythe, New Hampshire; Frank Miller, Kentucky; James H. Smart, Indiana; Alfred H. Bird, Iowa; Wm. A. Moore, North Carolina; Edwin Cowles, Ohio; E. J. Gallup, Illinois; E. H. Knight, District of Columbia; Wm. Seligman, California; S. T. Merrill, Wisconsin; J. M. Sullivan, Tennessee; J. A. Towner, Arizona; Austin Savage, Idaho; Wm. Hayden, Utah.

CONFIRMED.

The nomination of Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, to be United States Minister to Brazil, was confirmed.

A Young Lady Pleads Guilty of Robbing the Mails.

Richmond, Va., February 6.—Miss Emma Davenport, the young lady mail robber, appeared before Judge Hughes to-day in the United States Circuit Court, held in this city. Miss Davenport was charged with abstracting a valuable silk dress and two valuable packages of jewelry from the mail while she was acting as Deputy Postmaster at Goodland, last Christmas. She is of good family and very pretty, and there was naturally much sympathy shown by the crowd assembled in the Court room.

It seems that her lover was in the Court room, and that he was armed with a pistol, to blow out his brains should the sentence be Albany. But when the Clerk said: "What say you, guilty or not guilty?" the fair prisoner replied, with a tremulous voice: "Guilty." Then there was a scene with the world's glory. Miss Davenport shrieked, threw up her hands and fell back into the arms of her stalwart betrothed. The jury were amazed, and the Judge hid his face in his handkerchief. It was half an hour before the lady revived. The Court imposed a fine of \$100, then she fainted again, and the Court adjourned.

Miss Davenport and her lover returned to Goodland this morning, where reports say it will be well tomorrow.

FATALITY.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—El Norton, one of a gang of suspected thieves and burglars whom the police were attempting to arrest at an early hour this morning, was shot and fatally wounded by Officer Butler who claims Norton drew a knife on him. Norton's father swore out a warrant for the arrest of Butler for shooting with intent to kill. Butler was released on \$500 bail.

Heavy Shipments.

CHICAGO, February 7.—The railroad lines leading out of this city to the East report of having shipped last week to the East 33,000 tons of flour, grain and provisions. This represents 5,000 loaded trains. Trade is so active that on some of the lines a sufficient number of cars cannot be secured for the transportation of freight.

A Fatal Tariff.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 7.—The Senate adopted a resolution declaring the tariff bill now under consideration, proposing to levy duties on crude or raw materials not produced in the country, and admitting to free duty the manufactured goods, a fatal blow to the manufacturing industries of the country.

Forebode Readjustment Blocked.

RICHMOND, Va., February 7.—The bill for the readjustment of the public debt under discussion in the Senate for nearly a month, passed to-day by a vote of 21 to 5. The action of the Senate is a death-blow to the forcible readjusters, who are in the majority in the House. The difference between the two houses will probably be settled by a compromise.

Storms on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7.—A large number of vessels of a coasting fleet, mostly from Puget Sound ports, are greatly overdue, and the late storms cause anxiety for their safety. Several pieces of wreckage have been seen in the coast, and some of the vessels are believed to have drifted ashore on the northern coast.

Half Fare to the Carnival.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—All the steamboat and railroad lines here agreed to sell tickets for the carnival, which occurs on the 5th of March, for half fare, good for eight days thereafter.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Decline in Consols.

LONDON, February 7.—12:45 p. m.—The report this morning that the Russian forces were in possession of Constantinople, and that the British fleet has been ordered there, causes a decline in consols. The price is rapidly recovering, and at this hour the quotation is 95½. There is no additional news regarding the alleged seizure of Constantinople by the Russians. Russian bonds are two per cent lower than the closing prices yesterday.

Notice of the Report of the Russian occupation of Constantinople does not appear in the several paragraphs which it is made through official channels.

1:30 p. m.—Confirmation has been received at the Russian or Turkish Embassy of the reported Russian occupation of Constantinople. Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador, declares that he does not believe it.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the British Government and the Russian Embassy have both received information that the Russians have entered Constantinople. The same paper also states that a telegram from Bucharest says: In addition to the transfer of the men-of-war on the Danube the Russians are negotiating for an acquisition of the entire Turkish iron clad fleet.

Count Schouvaloff heard of the rumor of the Russian occupation of Constantinople at a ball at the German Embassy last night. He immediately telegraphed to St. Petersburg inquiring whether it was true. His dispatch has not been answered yet. The Count thinks that the report has arisen from some arrangement between the Russians and Turkey by which the Russian troops may approach nearer to Constantinople than they were at the signing of the armistice.

Maurice Pasha, Turkish Ambassador, at London, received telegrams from Constantinople this morning. Their date is not given, but he knows nothing about the reported occupation.

The London edition of the *Standard*, which has a Constantinople dispatch, says: According to the terms of the armistice the Turks are to evacuate the zones of Constantinople, which are to form a neutral zone. The Russian limit is to be Bujuk Chekmech, and the Turkish limit is to be Bujuk Chekmech.

There is a tremendous excitement outside of Parliament. Crowds are thronging the streets, singing "God Save the Queen," and making demonstrations in favor of the government.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote has just announced in reply to the report of the opening of a telegraph line to Odessa. The quickest communication with Constantinople is, therefore, now through Russia.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

A Berlin special says that Russia's motive in delaying the acceptance of Austria's invitation to a conference is now explained. Russia makes a distinction between the opening of a telegraph line to Odessa, and the opening of a telegraph line to Constantinople. The latter is not to be accepted until the preliminaries of peace and the preliminaries themselves. The bases having been signed, Russia is now intent on concealing preliminaries which are to be founded on those bases. Only after the completion of the preliminaries does she intend to go to a conference for the completion of the preliminaries. Gen. Ignatieff is going to Adrianople.

WHY THE RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

An Adriatic correspondent says the delay in signing an armistice was caused by the refusal of Serbia and Naxos Pasha to accept the condition creating the principality of Bulgaria, which they declared would be the destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The Grand Duke Nicholas was not authorized to modify the terms, so the negotiations came to a standstill. The telegraph lines telegraphed to the Porte for instructions, but up to the 28th of January had not received them, so the Russians continued to advance on Constantinople.

The *Daily News* gives the statements of the plenipotentiaries of the plenipotentiaries declaring in much stronger terms than those of Server Pasha that Lord Beaconsfield and M. Layard were responsible for the Turkish persistence, and that Layard uniformly declared that England would not accept the Russian terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 7.—A dispatch received to-day from Grand Duke Nicholas announces that, in accordance with the understanding between the Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries, free commercial intercourse by land and sea is to be at once re-established between Turkey and Russia.

PEKIA, February 6.—The Russian Generals have arrived to sign the terms of the armistice.

A Vienna correspondent says that Russia will accept the line of Paris as the basis of the negotiations.

ENGLAND.

Cabinet Convened.

LONDON, February 7.—3 p. m.—A Cabinet Council was convened at 3 p. m. This morning the cabinet met to discuss the Eastern question. The cabinet meeting, which is now in session, was very suddenly called. The Lord Chancellor was summoned without engaged on a case in the House of Lords, the hearing of which was immediately suspended.

FORSTER'S AMENDMENT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The *Central News* says: In consequence of the grave intelligence from the British Ambassador at Constantinople we believe that Lord Hartington will announce the withdrawal of Forster's amendment and a supplementary vote will be unanimously agreed to. The *News* also says: It is able to state that the Russian has been received from Layard expressing the gravest uneasiness at his isolation by the cutting of all telegraph wires, and by information reaching him that by an agreement with the Porte the Russians are close to the city and about to enter it, and also to take up a position near Gallipoli.

Layard's communication reached the Government by way of Alexandria. Later information states that Layard's telegram was two days in transmission. It further says the Russians have taken possession of the city of the line of the fortifications between Bujuk Chekmech and Chataja, and that another checkmate had occupied points on the Boudjar lines.

NOT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

The *Globe* of this afternoon says: We understand that the announcement this morning that the Russian army had entered Constantinople is up to the latest advice untrue, although the Rus-

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